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PROSPECTUS

North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment?—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most danger. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, there political virtue dies, and sordid factions spring up—it corrupts the principles of Liberty, as idolatry does pure Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom.—But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition? We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer, they will awake too late—their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus—to be printed on a large size sheet, in octavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condy Raguet.

1. The North Carolina Republican will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his cotemporaries of 1798.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican.

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of Convention, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not doubted that both parties are sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been amicably adjusted. With the view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the pages of the Republican, the arguments for and against the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially, it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side shall be presented, by Western, and on the other by Eastern men. Nothing more effectually prevents liberal legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealousies—they distract the public mind, and destroy that community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to the success of all schemes of improvement, whether physical or moral. Every real friend of North Carolina must therefore wish to see all cause of such divisions and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which shall find us one people, acting together for the general good and prosperity of the State.

6. In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices Current will be regularly given.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Republican will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 384 pages filled with interesting and useful matter.

The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR, in all cases to be paid in advance.

The 1st No. will appear on the 3d Monday in MAY, should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal is now made to the friends of Constitutional Liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers, will, by the first day of May, communicate to the Publisher the names so procured, retaining the money in their hands until notified that the paper will certainly be published.

All Letters and Communications must be addressed (post paid) to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, N. C.; where they will be promptly attended to. January 15th, 1834.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Written by the Central Committee appointed by the Convention which assembled in Raleigh in November last.

So much interest has been expressed, through the Press and otherwise, in the proceedings of the Convention which met at the Seat of Government in November last, for the purpose of deliberating on the expediency of improving the transportation of the State, that it is almost unnecessary to call to your notice the fact that by a Resolution of that body, their President was authorised to appoint a Committee of ten, to disseminate information on the subject of Internal Improvement, and to publish an Address. The appointment of that Committee has been made public, and in performance of the duty given in charge to them by the Convention, they respectfully ask of their Fellow-Citizens their serious consideration to a well meant attempt to bring before them in a plain and unpretending manner the causes of the admitted depressed condition of the industry of the State, and of the remedy, from which in the opinion of the Convention (and of the Committee) relief may be expected.—As this subject is of vital concern to yourselves, and as it is inconceivable that the Convention can have taken upon them the trouble and responsibility of devising and recommending a plan for the improvement of our inland transport, from any other motive than the common good, it is hoped that no apology will be necessary for the demand now made on your time and attention.

That North-Carolina, with an extensive territory, with a fine climate, with equal and just laws, with a numerous and intelligent and moral and industrious people, has neither the internal prosperity nor the political influence which would seem to be the necessary results of these natural and social advantages, none can deny. More than a century and a half has passed away since the settlement of this Country by our ancestors, and what improvement has been made in the resources and wealth of the State? We have in the course of events, after a long and bloody war, with great glory to ourselves effected a separation from the parent country, and become a free and independent State, under a written Constitution which secures to us civil and religious freedom. Since our independence as one of the United States, we have attained in an unparalleled short time the rank of a first rate Power. We have little reason to expect a foreign war, and nothing to fear from it, and we are secure in our property and persons by our written Constitution, from any exaction or oppression under the laws, or under colour of them, and in our love of freedom and public spirit we have, we trust, a sure vindication from any attempt on our liberties in contempt of the laws. It is surely a subject of honest pride and of sober gratulation that we are a free people; and, being so, we ought to be what we surely are not, a prosperous people. Apart from our political institutions and our freedom under them, and of the rapid and great increase of our population, in what do we differ from our ancestors? We have the same noble domain, the same benignant climate; but what have we done for ourselves? What monuments in the useful or fine arts; what Cities, what large Towns, what Harbours, what Canals, Roads, and Bridges; what Literary or Humane Institutions; what Hospitals, what public libraries, what Colleges* or Schools, what Literary or Scientific works, have we to be proud of? Not only is our foreign commerce, but our very coasting trade is carried on in a great measure by vessels owned and navigated by the citizens of our sister States. We have no mercantile marine beyond a few miserable coasters, and a few keel and steam boats of inconsiderable burthen and value for our inland trade, and some of these are owned in a neighboring State. We have nothing that deserves the name of manufactures. No processes for changing the value of the raw materials are in use among us, except those effected either by manual labor or by machinery of the simplest and commonest construction.—Flouring and saw mills and a very few Paper mills, and machines for spinning coarse cotton thread, constitute the total of our manufacturing establishments.

Our Agriculture, on which the whole of our labor has been expended, is far, very far, from being much distinguished for practical skill or science. The lands for the last thirty years only have been, in some parts of the State, well tilled; but no system of a rotation of crops or of manuring, by which the lands might be maintained in their original fertility and productiveness, has ever been attempted. Far less has it ever been thought of that they were capable of being rendered every year more productive.

With a total absence of commerce, of manufactures, and under a defective system of agriculture, it is surprising that there should be little accumulation of capital among us except in the increase of our Slaves! Our Lands have had forced from them a support of our white and coloured population,

* It will be understood by the Public in pressing on their attention the want of Literary Institutions, that the University of North Carolina is not forgotten by us. With all who love the State, we remember with pleasure, and acknowledge with pride, the debt of gratitude due to the Trustees and especially to the Professors of the University for the benefits they have conferred on the State. To their praise be it mentioned, that they have manifested a devotedness worthy of the good cause in which they have been so long engaged with so little profit to themselves, and so much to their fellow-citizens. They have, not only with no sympathy from our public men, but against every discouragement, accomplished much good with little means.

We refer with pain to the neglect of those who, by the Constitution, are entrusted with the sacred duty of providing for public instruction, and only for the purpose of expressing the hope and belief that, ere long, they will extend an effective patronage to the University. They may then establish a just (we would that it had been an early) claim to being the promoters of useful learning among us.

without any view to an increased consumption, and when they would no longer support us, our fellow-citizens, with their children and slaves, without waiting for the slow but certain approach of poverty, have, wisely for themselves, and, under present circumstances, fortunately for us, sought competency or wealth in the fertile and wild lands of the West and Southwest. It is confessedly the great and crying evil of the State, that our labor (the only source of wealth) is unproductive, and that there is a consequent want of Capital for the purposes of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture.

A most striking proof of this is to be found in the history of our Banks. For many years we have had \$3,200,000 of Banking Capital in the hands of joint stock companies. The charters of these companies are just expiring, and one of them only has applied for a renewal of the act of incorporation; and although the Legislature have granted to new Companies very favorable charters, it is doubtful whether the stock will be subscribed, so as to allow any one of them to go into operation. If the stock of the Bank of the State be taken to an amount which will entitle the subscribers to claim corporate rights, it will be the only one of the three Banks to which charters are offered, that will be able to raise a capital, and this Bank will not have more than \$800,000 of the \$1,500,000 of stock which it is at liberty to employ. Now there can be but three ways of accounting for the disappearance of so large an amount of our Banking Capital; either it has been withdrawn from the business of making loans on interests, and vested in property in this State which with the same risk will yield a larger profit than has been heretofore made by Banking operations; or, secondly, it must be supposed that owing to the diminished profits to be made on the cultivation of lands, that persons in safe circumstances cannot afford to pay six per cent. for loans to any large amount, and that either fewer discounts will be made, or risk of loss on those made will be greater than heretofore, so that the net profits of Banking capital will be hereafter less; or, thirdly, the capital must have gone to other States, where it is expected to be more productive. It will be foreign to the purpose of this Address to pursue this topic further than to show from it that capital is at once scarce and unproductive, and it is only necessary to say that there is no business now followed in this State that will give a profit at all equal to that formerly derived from Bank Stock, and therefore the first cause supposed has no effect in withholding capital from the new Banks, and it is solely ascribable to the other two, and principally to the latter. It is but one more melancholy proof of the depression of the profits of labor and capital among us.

It were alike unwise and unfeeling in us thus to expose the weakness of our native land, if it were not necessary to trace our maladies to their remote causes, that they may if possible be cured. As these causes are well understood, and generally admitted, it will be sufficient for our present argument, to omit all minor ones and to point out those only that are most important.

Our first and greatest disadvantage is without doubt the poverty of our Lands. Scattered over our territory and especially on our Rivers, we have tracts of lands of surpassing fertility; but the general character of our soil, if not absolutely sterile, is at least churlish and ungrateful, making very scanty returns for the labor expended on it. The second cause of the diminished and diminishing profit of our labor is the low price of our great staple, cotton. The wonderful improvements made in machinery for the ginning of cotton, and converting it into thread and cloth by diminishing the price of fabrics made from it, has increased the consumption of them many thousand fold beyond what the most sanguine imagination could have anticipated thirty years since. The demand for the raw material has of course been increased in exact proportion to the consumption, but great as that is, and although constantly increasing, the plant is capable of being grown in so many latitudes, and over so large a portion of the earth, that the supply has more than kept pace with the demand. The necessary consequence has been that the price, although subject to many fluctuations, has eventually greatly declined. This has fallen with more weight upon us because of the more limited and costly production with us than in richer soils and warmer climates, and especially in the States south and west of us. The more Southern States, from the strength of their soil and the adaptation of their climate to the culture of cotton, with less labor, receive a much greater return from the acre than we do, and of finer staple; and of course are able to sell to the manufacturer at a less price, with greater profit. From the great law of exchangeable value, they can receive nothing from the manufacturer beyond a fair profit on their capital and labor, and we, who enter into competition with them, must of course be content to sell what cost us more, at less price, and must necessarily receive less profit. But as we make larger profits on the culture of cotton, than we receive on other exports, we have for a succession of years constantly increased our production. And although our skill in the culture has enabled us to lessen the costs, the little profit we are able to realize from it is the most prominent cause of the depression of our labor.

The third cause arises from the cost of transporting our products to a market. The great rivers which flow from the West to the Sea, throughout the State, are interrupted in their courses by falls and other obstructions, so that they do not admit of inland transport for any distance from their mouths. This evil is the greater, as the staples of the country are generally of great weight and bulk, and when they are brought to market a considerable part of their value consists in the cost of their transportation; and in very many of them, of the easiest production and in the greatest demand, (for instance, wheat and Indian-corn made in the middle and western counties,) the cost of transportation is so great that it amounts to a total prohibition of the export. The cost of import, from the same cause, it is apparent, bears heavily on many

bulky articles necessary to a successful cultivation of the soil. An exorbitant price is paid for salt in some counties, and even for iron, the most necessary of all the gifts of nature to the prosecution of agriculture and the other useful arts. Gypsum and lime, so essential as manures, are altogether out of our power, from the high price of carriage. This third cause, the great expense of transportation, as it is very obvious, is one of the greatest obstacles to the creation of wealth in this State.

The fourth and last to be mentioned is the want of one or more safe sea-ports within our limits.—The mouths of our sounds and rivers are in almost every instance obstructed by sand-bars and shoals. It is admitted that good ports would be of great advantage to us, and yet, with deference to those of our citizens who hold this to be the prime obstacle to our improvement, we apprehend that more importance has been attached to this want than belongs to it. It is not doubted that a sea-port is always of value to a country, and that it is of the greatest consequence where it forms the access to a fertile country; but that it is not of the highest value in itself, without a back country to support it, is, we think, very apparent from the present state of the town of Norfolk, Virginia. It is undoubtedly one of the finest harbors on the Continent, if not, under all circumstances, the very best—and yet, though Norfolk is as old as most of the large cities in the Union, and has of late years received a great deal of patronage from the General Government, it is a town of not very high rank in point of population, and does not, we believe, much abound in capital. A little attention to the history of the large commercial cities at home and abroad, will show that they are the concomitants of a successful state of manufactures and agriculture, or that they have been consequent on them; and that, unless in a few instances, where they have enjoyed a carrying trade, or been connected with fisheries, they have never preceded agriculture and manufactures. These causes are, without doubt, sufficient for the effects ascribed to them, whichever of them be most important. The want of a foreign trade and of manufactures, and the existence of an unskilful husbandry, are sufficient to depress the industry of any people, and must continue to keep it depressed unless they can be removed or counterbalanced.

Though difficult, it is by no means impossible, to find a remedy for all these evils. During the century and a half we have been a political community, we have done something for ourselves under the weight of all these disadvantages, and we can, if we will, resolve on an united and continued effort, triumph over them. We are not without the means of making a complete change in our agriculture, which, as it is the natural occupation for our capital and industry, should be our first and chief care. If we have the will, we have, very certainly, abundant ability to make this change. We have, as has already been said, an extensive territory, which, though heretofore it has not afforded much spare wealth, has supported a large population in comfort. Our lands, if not rich, are not so hopelessly sterile but that, by labor and capital judiciously applied, they may be made productive. If once we can improve our soil to an equality with that of our neighbors, we may counter-balance their advantages in the growing of cotton and other staples, by lessening the cost of our transport to market. If we can thus greatly increase the value and amount of our agricultural products, we will acquire a capital in lands and money, and at no very remote period be able to commence manufactures, for which we have great aptitude, especially in the mildness of our climate, the cheapness of provisions, and the water-power which is afforded by our rivers and their tributary streams.

Our agriculture being freed from its embarrassments, we may even attempt, with a fair prospect of success, the improvement of our ports, and the commencement of a foreign commerce from them, or perhaps, what will be more feasible and equally profitable, an active coasting trade. Our first step to improve the resources of the State—to increase our profits, and thereby to create or to enlarge our capital—must be made in bettering our agriculture. Our extent of territory, a large proportion of it yet covered with the native forests, invites to the cultivation of the soil. The predilections of our people are for a farming life; their skill and capital, ever since the settlement of the country, have been turned to it; our interests, our inclinations, and our habits, have made us farmers, and will keep us so. It is alike the result of our natural situation and the dictate of sound sense, that our whole energies should be directed to the subduing our wild lands to the dominion of the Plough. When we have a greater capital, acquired from a successful cultivation of our lands, than can be profitably re-invested in their improvement—when our population begins to grow larger than can find room for a gainful industry upon their native fields—if we are a prosperous community our excess of capital and labor will be turned, under individual enterprise, towards mechanical employments and foreign trade for advantageous occupation. But, assuredly, if any thing may be affirmed as being beyond contradiction, in regard to our present condition or future prospects, it is that we are, and must continue for not less than a century, chiefly if not exclusively an agricultural people. Nor let it be forgotten, that, of all the employments by which man earns a subsistence, or looks for profit, it is the most primitive, and (notwithstanding much misrepresentation to the contrary) among the most profitable and peculiarly favorable to health, to innocence, and to happiness—to the cultivation of the domestic and public virtues—to make us good men and disinterested patriots.

All premature attempts to make us either foreign traders, or manufacturers, or mechanics, or any thing but farmers, will be fruitless. It is not until we have made ourselves a great people, by the successful cultivation of the soil, and the consequent accumulation of wealth and population, that we can hope to be able to import, or to export, or to be in any way connected with the commerce of the world.

wealth, have each found, at different periods and in different countries, its advocates, who have extolled the favourite pursuit, at the expense of the other two; and on account of its supposed pre-eminence, have claimed from Government bounties for its encouragement or duties for its protection. We must not be understood so to advocate agriculture. All these three sources of wealth are looked upon by us as being in themselves on a perfect equality, and that one or the other, or all of them at once, are to be followed by any people, according to the means they have, by nature or art, for a successful pursuit of them. We are of the number of those who believe it best that individuals should be left by Government to follow their own interests, and that in general nothing more is necessary for the protection of industry, than equal laws and an economical public expenditure. An exception is of necessity to be made to the doctrine of non-interference on part of the Government, where there is some enterprise for the public welfare, of such magnitude that it requires the wealth and credit of the State to carry it into effect, or some obstacle of such difficulty that it is obviously not within the power of individual capital, or that of private association, to remove it. Such, we think, is the case with us at present. We believe that nothing less than the wealth and credit of the whole State, at the disposal of the people themselves, through the General Assembly, can so improve our inland transport throughout our whole limits, as to place our industry on a level with our competitors in other States.

It has been the practice of all wise Rulers, to make works, of National importance, at the common expense. Fortifications, Navies, Ports, and Public ways, and many other things, in their nature of general interest, have ever been supposed to be within the proper care of the Government. Even our imperfect system for making and repairing Roads, has been, and now is, strictly of public concern. Our highways have been, for their more convenient administration, considered as part of the county police, and placed under the care of the County Courts; but thus, under the direction of public functionaries, they are as much subjects of sovereign care, as if they were directly controlled by the General Assembly.

We will now inquire how far our industry would be benefitted by the adoption of a system of Internal Improvement; for it is by no means assumed by us that National wealth will follow, under all circumstances, from the making of Canals or Rail Roads. Gain or loss will flow from an expenditure of labor on these works, as in all other cases; as the works themselves may be needed or not, and may be well or ill planned and executed. Nor do the Public, as has sometimes been erroneously imagined, venture upon a public work on other terms than an individual does on a private one. It has been thought, by some, that as the citizen is paid for his labor and materials on the public work, that even if the work does not repay, there has only been a transfer of capital from the Government to the citizen, and no loss. But this is a very manifest error. There is an absolute loss of labor and materials to just the amount which is not repaid; for the labor and materials might have been applied to a work that would have reimbursed them by its profits, with interest; and the public having paid for them and misapplied them, has lost them. It is not otherwise with an individual. If he has worked done, he pays for the labor and materials, and he who does the labor and sells the materials, being paid, is no loser. So, if the proprietor has in the work something that will repay his expenditure, with a reasonable profit, he makes it; but otherwise, if he has not, he has incurred an absolute loss.

It is impossible, from the want of statistical information, to make any estimate of the amount paid by the citizens of North Carolina, or of any particular district in the State, in money or labor, for inland transport; and therefore, it cannot be shown what will be the saving effected by any Rail Road or Canal that has been proposed. Nor can it be conjectured what will be the increase of production from such Road or Canal. The most accurate information can only be obtained from Reports made under Legislative authority, and at the public expense. But, in the absence of such useful knowledge, actually desired by the last Legislature, we are not without means, to the effect of improved ways in other States, and this, to show that we may expect the advantages from the improvement of our inland transport. We know that almost the whole produce from the middle and western counties, carried by wagons from the farm on to the market, to some towns in this State, or to some towns in another State, accessible to river boats, or sea vessels—that it is sold there at a distance from a Commission Merchant, to be sent to a more favorable market. This carriage over land is exceedingly expensive, because only very light loads can be drawn at a very slow pace over our ill made roads. The cost of the wagons and teams employed in transportation to our western and middle counties, is not a light matter; but it is a mere trifle to what is expended in the support of the horses, and the hire and support of the men employed on our inland carriage. It is a great saving to be made of expenses, we do not mean to say, in a few years, but in a long time, by the improvement of our inland transport, that it is a great saving to be made on an improved mode of inland transport, that it is a great saving to be made on an improved mode of inland transport, that it is a great saving to be made on an improved mode of inland transport.

It is not until we have made ourselves a great people, by the successful cultivation of the soil, and the consequent accumulation of wealth and population, that we can hope to be able to import, or to export, or to be in any way connected with the commerce of the world.

water. The great wealth derived by New York and England from improvements by Roads and Canals, is very encouraging to us who wish to enter upon similar enterprises. But our physical and social condition, and that of New York and England, are so dissimilar, that any reasoning derived from their example has only a general application to us. Every one knows what an immense and rapid increase of wealth has been the result of the great Canal in New York, and we need not dwell on it. There are facts connected with the improvement of the Roads and Canals in England, not so generally known, that hold out to us the most animating encouragement. It may not be known, that in England, all roads were repaired by contribution in labor to the Reign of Charles 2d (1650) and that not until 1767, (just sixty-seven years ago), was the system of improving the great roads in that Kingdom, by tolls taken for carriage and travelling on them, made general. It is more remarkable, that, as late as in the year 1763, there was but one Coach running between Edinburgh and London; it set out once a month, and was from 12 to 14 days on the journey. In 1825, there were six or seven Daily Coaches, and they take 40 hours between the two cities—distance 400 miles. All the provinces are now traversed by Stage Coaches, on Turnpike Roads, averaging a speed of ten miles per hour. In 1776 the first act passed in England for a public Canal, and in 1759 the Duke of Bridgewater obtained his first act; and the complete success of his canal led to the general adoption of Canals in England. Now the whole Kingdom is intersected by Canals for trade and passage, the details of which would be foreign to this Address; and since the invention, or rather the perfection, of Railways, and the application of steam power to the traction of loaded carriages on them, they are every where erected and erecting, and passengers are carried on them at a speed of from 20 to 30 miles, and merchandise at an average of 15 miles per hour.

Wonderful and interesting as these facts are, they are equalled by what has been brought to pass in our own country, and even in our own State. The fact that our Postoffice system began in 1764, has not, perhaps, attracted the attention it deserves. In that year, the sum of £133 6s. was allowed by our General Assembly to the Postmaster-General of the Province, for establishing a mail for twelve months from Suffolk to the Southern boundary of this Province; probably, the only mail then within our limits. In 1765, the following year, a Committee of the Assembly was raised to contract with the Postmaster-General for a mail from Suffolk to South Carolina. As late as the year 1804 or 1805, the mail was transported from Petersburg to the South, in a sulky or gig, twice a week. Now, Daily Post Coaches ply between Petersburg and Raleigh, for the conveyance of letters and passengers, and a Rail Road extends part of the route from Petersburg to the Roanoke river, on which there is a transit at an average speed of fifteen miles per hour. And, inclusive of the route through Raleigh, there is no less than six lines of Post Coaches crossing the State from North to South three times a week, two to the eastward of Raleigh, and three to the westward. Besides, there are several lines of Post Coaches running East and West from Raleigh, and one running from the head of the Petersburg Railway West; and there are lateral lines connected with these great routes. By the Northern lines, the passengers reach Washington City in three days, Philadelphia in four, and New York in less than five days from Raleigh. It must be, that a system of conveyance which has sprung into such consequence as a public convenience, and on which such an amount of capital has found profitable investment in the short space of thirty years, demands that it should be further improved by adopting the best roads and machines for locomotion which the genius of man has devised. If, in this short period, we have passed from the humble conveyance of a gig on a single road, bringing a few antiquated letters at a rate (stoppages included) perhaps not averaging a mile an hour, to having every considerable town in the State visited daily, or at most in every two or three days, by Fourhorse Coaches, loaded with persons and news from every quarter of the globe, we may (may must, we should say), venture upon an expense necessary to construct Rail Roads travelled by steam power, which would not only carry us and bring our letters and periodical literature at a speed of from 240 to 360 miles in the 24 hours, but would transport hundreds of tons of our products and of our imports in foreign necessities and luxuries at the same rate, with perfect safety, and with the most definite certainty as to time. Such an amount of Stage Coach travelling conducted in the State, on one or more Railways from and to proper points on our Northern and Southern Eastern and Western boundaries, would surely pay tolls on passengers and letters and papers at so high a rate that our exports and imports might be carried at a proportionably low rate. They might thus be relieved from the enormous tax with which, according to the present mode of carriage, they are burthened. On this part of the subject, it is pertinent to remark, that our Internal Improvement Convention had information before them, on which they could implicitly rely, that the Stock of the Petersburg Railway was profitable, and that of its daily or weekly profits, the larger share was received from the transport of passengers. The importance of this fact to our inquiry cannot be overrated: for we have the power to extend this Rail Road through a country as rich as that between Petersburg and the Roanoke, and to continue it along the same travelling route to the South, from whence the Petersburg Railway has received its principal travelling patronage. That the Petersburg Railway receives from the carriage of passengers profits larger in amount, and at a higher rate, than from produce, is not an anomalous fact, and confined to that road, but it is in coincidence with the experience on other similar works. Such was the result, contrary to expectation, on the great Railway between Manchester and Liverpool, as it is also on that between Philadelphia and New York. In trying down Railways with us, this law of their profits would not be lost sight of. The routes should always be chosen with a view to the transit of passengers, that, from them excessive profits being made, as light a toll as possible may be taken for the carriage of produce and merchandise. For it is our great desideratum, in the pursuit of wealth, that our agricultural products should not only be relieved from the enormous cost of their transportation, but that, as to some of them, our customers should be reached by a cheaper and quicker carriage

The plan devised by the General Convention does not admit, in our view, of any improvement in its outline. Its details might be changed so as to obviate objections that have been made to them. According to the first, partly by Canals and partly by Railway across the Eastern part of the State, and the other passing through the centre of the State. These lines are to be intersected by a Railway, from the head of the Western waters, in this State, to tide water. The calculation for the cost of these improvements, made under the sanction of the Convention, are doubtless correct, and can be shown to be so if any are hardy enough to impeach them. The sums to be raised for the purpose were also shown, by the Convention, to be entirely within our means, may, to be a very light undertaking for the State.

It only remains, on this part of the subject, to say, that the experiment may be made at very inconsiderable risk. Let a Railway be extended to Fayetteville, or to our Southern Boundary from the head of the Petersburg Railway, and let it also be connected with the Norfolk Railway, so as to embrace the transportation of the United States mail and all the travelling on the centre routes of Post Coaches and such part of that on the routes east and west of the centre as will be invited to it from its superior accommodations, safety, and speed. Let it also be understood, if this road succeed, that a general plan of inland transport is to be gradually but speedily adopted, equal to the wants of the whole State, so as to allay local jealousies. A Railway in connexion with those from Petersburg and Norfolk will, without doubt, not only repay itself, but will afford a large surplus to be expended on other improvements. When these Roads from Petersburg and Norfolk, to the Roanoke, are extended to Fayetteville, from the success or failure of the experiment, every man will be able to see and judge in what degree the State is capable of a system of improved transport. If this first attempt be successful, the general plan may be gradually executed in the same cautious method, by successively completing such portions of the general plan, or of the particular works, as promise to be most profitable. Nor do we, whose interests are in common with yours, wish to make any public work that will not pay for itself with interest. It is, in our opinion, no bad test of the utility of a work, that its tolls will replace the expenditure made on it, with interest. It is certainly advisable that the tolls should never be raised much beyond what is necessary for this purpose, as they will be (if too high) an inconvenient and probably a very unequal tax on the industry of the Citizen. If any work be useful, besides the profits from the tolls, there will be, according to all experience, a great increase of the wealth of the State, by the enhanced value that will be given to all real property in and near the route of the Road or Canal.

It is not easy, if we had space for it, to anticipate what would be the result of such a plan of Internal Improvements as has been proposed by the Convention, executed according to our suggestions. Not only would our Cotton be relieved from the cost added to its production by the present inconvenient and expensive mode of transport, but we should be enabled to divert the labor of the middle and western counties to the culture of bread stuffs, for which none of our competitors in any of the States have a more favorable climate; and if our soil should be improved by a judicious husbandry, we have nothing to fear on this branch of our industry from any competition. A great many articles, the culture of which does not enter into our rural economy, would be found to yield great profit, when they could be sent in a short time and by a cheap conveyance to market. Nor is this all; it seems to us that one of the greatest of the improvements to be expected from the application of steam to the drawing of great weights upon a railway is, that it will alter the location of large towns and cities. Heretofore they have grown up upon the sea coast, or on large rivers, where the heavy articles necessary for building houses and for fuel and provisions for their dense population, might be brought by water carriage; as might also the bulky raw materials on which the industry of their artisans might find employment, and from whence, by the same means, the product of their labor could be easily sent to their customers. Now when from 50 to 200 tons can be drawn on a Railway at the rate of 10 or 15 miles in an hour, by this new application of steam power, the location of cities will not depend altogether on the proximity of the sea or a river, and assuredly large inland towns may and will spring up in rich agricultural districts remote from the ocean and the great rivers. In fact, in England, the large manufacturing towns of Manchester, Leeds, Bolton, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Preston, are inland, and they are supplied with all things necessary for building, for fuel, for provisions, and for the processes in the arts, and with a vent for their fabrics of the loom and anvil, by artificial Canals, and latterly by Rail-Roads. This seems to us to meet one of our great wants. If considerable towns can be built up in the interior of our State on the routes of Canals and Railways, the effect on our wealth will equal any sober calculation. But, desirable as these results to our wealth may be, they are very light in comparison of what the improvement of our transport is designed to have and must have on our social and political condition. Wealth is principally desirable, not for itself, but for what may be effected by it, and the history of our race will shew that, without exception, no people have ever been distinguished for refinement— for eminence in the arts—for knowledge and science and for a pure state of morals—without a considerable portion of wealth. An indigent people are always barbarous and savage; they may excel in the destructive art of war, but they are not capable of adding any thing to the enjoyments of peace. We desire, therefore, wealth for our fellow-citizens, that they may be an intellectual and moral people, abounding in all the necessities and luxuries of life, and adding their share to the arts that improve and adorn it. It is obvious that this will be the effect of increased wealth, by allowing classes of men among us to devote themselves exclusively to the fine arts, to literature and science, and by the endowment of schools and colleges for the promotion of sound learning. And, what is of essential necessity to the existence and perfection of our free institutions, we shall be able, by a system of general instruction at the public expense, to have the children of the poorer classes, which must continue to exist in every community, properly educated; not according to the meagre scheme of common schools, in the mere elements of learning only, but with these they can be well informed on the subject of their civil and political rights and duties, and what then is to and to their fellow-

citizens of paramount importance, they can be thoroughly taught in the useful arts and in domestic economy, whereby they can enter on life with such knowledge, skill, and habits, as will put within their power comfort and independence and usefulness and respectability.

Nor is it to be overlooked, in the recommendation of a plan of improvement for the rapid transit of persons, that it will, of itself, have a mighty influence in producing an interchange of facts, opinions, and intelligence, among men. Our towns and wealthy communities and our remote and poorer districts will be, as it were, brought nearer together, by the increased ease and quickness with which distance may be traversed. An exchange of ideas will thus be brought about, by which knowledge will be imparted, and errors and prejudices removed, and this secondary effect of improved ways will be of greater consequence than its immediate or primary one, as intellectual is preferable to material riches. It has been well said, somewhere, that the application of steam to land and water carriage, has realized the Poet's conception of annihilating time and space.

There is a peculiar political advantage which Internal Improvement holds forth to the People of North Carolina. At present their only bond of union is that of a common country and common laws; they have, as it has been elsewhere remarked, no business in common, and no knowledge of each other. One portion of the State has all its trade with Tennessee, another with Georgia, a third with South Carolina, and a fourth with Virginia. The projects for improvement, recommended to you by the Convention, if carried into effect, will link us together by interest and affection, as well as by law.

And now, to bring to a conclusion an Address which a desire to advance your welfare has drawn out to a length far beyond what was intended, permit us to say with frankness, but in the most kindly spirit, that the depression of our industry, and our want of political influence, our misfortunes, as we may well call them, have received their keenest edge from the consideration that they are in part the necessary, the bitter consequences, of a supine and narrow legislation. As a people, we have literally taken no thoughts for ourselves, what we should eat or what we should put on. We have left the State to grow like the lily of the field, and verily, it is not arrayed like Solomon in all his glory. Let us, fellow-countrymen, change this wretched policy which has bound us down to poverty, or sent us exiles from our native land, to seek in the wilds of the West that provision for our wants, and establishment for our children, which was denied to our industry at home. The power to redress your grievances lies entirely with yourselves. Assemble in your respective Counties, and demand of your Representatives, to whom you commit the fate of yourselves and children, that they will adopt some scheme of improvement commensurate with the wants of the State, and that they will begin some work of such magnitude that on its completion we may know from an actual experiment whether the State can be improved. If such pledge be taken generally in the counties, we shall at last have some legislative action on Internal Improvements, and it seems pretty certain, from the proceedings of the last Assembly, that we shall not till then.

Your destinies under providence are in your own hands, and now you are at a most important crisis; throughout the civilized world, and in our own Union particularly, the wealth and talent of every community are turned towards the full development of their physical and moral resources, and if you stand back from the glorious contest, the loss and the shame will be on you and your children. But we hope better things of you; every where around us, the minds of all who love their country, are turned with eager expectation to a general and united effort towards improving the State, and we will not anticipate their disappointment. We will hope, from your public spirit, that our legislation at your command shall be changed, and that the State will shake off her lethargy and rise to that wealth and political power which her territory and population place within her reach.

DUNCAN CAMERON, Chairman.
GEORGE E. BADGER.
DANIEL L. BARRINGER.
WILLIAM BOYLAN.
WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.
CHARLES L. HINTON.
GAVIN HOGG.
JAMES IREDELL.
ALFRED JONES.
HENRY SEAWELL.
Raleigh, April, 1834.

From the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligence.

REIGN OF TERROR.
Since the days of the Revolution, no city in America has witnessed such outrageous and disgraceful proceedings as those which have signalled the attempts of the collar party in New York, to overawe the sober and orderly portion of the community by brute and ruffian violence. The record of these diabolical acts will remain, and be pointed at, as a perpetual sneer against our free rights and institutions. Is it possible that, in a country like this, the people are to be overawed by rebellious and blood-thirsty factions? That the peaceable citizen, whose fathers fought for the freedom of their native land, shall not be permitted to deposit his honest suffrage, without endangering his life? What would even a victory be to the collar party in a community of upright freemen, when they were debarr'd, by an armed and tumultuous faction, from the exercise of their high prerogatives as voters? It would be a foul disgrace!—a libel upon the name.

The packet ship Pacific, Captain Waite, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th March.

Lord Bexley in answer to a question, said he should take time to consider whether a Bill for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews would be introduced during the present session.

Paris letters are to the 8th, inclusive. Gen. Lafayette had nearly recovered his health, and was expected soon to resume his seat in the Chambers.

Accounts have since been received down to the 16th March, by the ship Europe, Capt. Maxwell. A motion had been made in the British House of Commons, "for relieving the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church from their legislative and judicial duties in the House of Peers." It was negatived, by a majority of 67 votes.

The French Chamber of Deputies was engaged in discussing a bill introduced by the Government, for putting down illegal associations. It caused considerable excitement both in and out of doors.



Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY 3

SATURDAY.....MAY 3, 1834.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

To the politeness of a friend in Raleigh we are indebted for a copy of the Address of the Central Committee on Internal Improvement. We this day spread it before our readers, who will find in it an able practical view of this subject, so important to the interest and character of the State of North Carolina.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

We congratulate the friends of Constitutional Reform in North Carolina, on the steady progress of the cause, and the prospect of the speedy adjustment of a question which has long distracted the State and retarded her in the career of generous and enlightened rivalry with her sisters.

The unyielding opposition of our Eastern brethren has sprung, we are convinced, not so much from an indisposition to do justice, as from an ignorance that injustice attends our existing system, and that its operation is unprofitably onerous to all parts of the community. The fatal error has been too long cherished, that the East and the West have antagonistic interests, and that measures which would be beneficial to one must necessarily be injurious to the other: hence the reluctance of that section, which has the power, to surrender any part of it. But, under the happy influence of increased intercourse between the different sections, and of the liberality of the Press, the delusion is vanishing apace; and we now indulge the hope that, notwithstanding the apathy of a great many, and the continued opposition of some, one of the main obstacles to the advancement of North Carolina will soon be removed.

Of all kinds of dissensions in a community, those which spring from geographical divisions, or local jealousies, are the most to be deplored. They make aliens, if not enemies, of each other, those whom a community of laws and of civil and political institutions ought to make friends; and convert the natural causes of good feeling into bitter sources of pernicious strife.

Let us wrangle no more about Eastern and Western, Cape Fear and Roanoke interests!—but let us unite as North Carolinians having one common interest, as we really have, in the improvement of the State!

We are deeply mortified, and sometimes provoked almost past suffering, by the habitual contempt with which our native State is spoken of. And, although we invariably repay such contempt with scorn, still the consciousness of our comparatively obscure position among our Confederate Sisters allows no solace to our wounded State pride. Nor is there any mitigation of pain derived from the reflection that North Carolina is not in the back ground because she is destitute of physical or intellectual resources, but because she is *unimproving*. On the contrary, this serves but to augment our impatience: for we know that she *does* possess the means of distinction. And why should she not exert them? Is it a sin for a State to yield to the impulses of a generous emulation in promotion of the arts which add to the comforts and embellishments of life? If so, then away with all modern improvements, and let us return at once to a plain pastoral state, or adopt the migratory habits of the wandering Arabs. Indeed, our people have already become, to some extent, a wandering race; and, unless enlightened public munificence shall unite with individual enterprise in overcoming the few obstacles which nature threw in our way as stimulants to exertion, we shall, before many years, exhibit to the traveller's eye dreary solitudes, with scarce a hut to cheer the unvaried scene.

It is gratifying and encouraging to find several papers in the Eastern part of the State opening their columns to the discussion of the Convention Question. The "Newbern Spectator" is especially entitled to honorable notice, for the impartial and liberal course it pursues in relation to this subject, and indeed to all that are interesting to a North Carolinian. That we have, in the *ATHENS* of our Commonwealth, an ally so able and so zealous, is a circumstance peculiarly calculated to enliven our hopes of success.

We likewise calculate on very efficient aid from the "Oxford Examiner." We hope it has a long list of subscribers in the good old County of Warren, which has got wofully out of the *Republican* gears, particularly on the subject of Convention.

THE "PROTEST."

Of all the extraordinary documents we have ever seen, the *Protest* is the most remarkable, and the most alarming, (not excepting the Proclamation itself,) to the friends of Constitutional Liberty.

By organizing our Government with two Legislative departments, an Executive, and a Judiciary, the illustrious founders of it hoped to erect such counteracting checks as might prevent one from infringing upon the others and usurping improper authority. But our present Chief Magistrate, arrogantly pretending to be the sole "Representative of the People," has, by degrees, practically usurped all the powers of the Government, and has at last come out with a bold and formal declaration of his *right* to such power!

While reading that part of the "Protest" which charges the Senate with a dereliction of duty, we were forcibly reminded of the like conduct of Oliver Cromwell, so happily alluded to by Mr. McDuffie in his late admirable speech; and we were almost prepared to see our PROTECTOR, like him of England, proceed at once to dissolve the Senate. But, since the late developments of public sentiment, he seems to hesitate a little on this last step, which only is necessary to complete the parallel between himself and the canting hypocritical usurper of England. He appears to think it prudent to make one more effort to destroy public confidence in the unshaken Senate. Accordingly, he has ingeniously and insidiously impeached the integrity of Senators; and, relying still upon the devotion of Americans to his *person*, has attempted to rekindle the expiring sympathies of a generous but abused People, by hollow professions of his patriotism, and the exposure of the wounds received in fighting the battles of his country.

In the name of reason we ask, does General Jackson suppose that his exploit at Orleans gives him a claim upon the unlicensed indulgence of his countrymen?

What was that battle—what were all the battles of the war, both by land and sea, fought for? Was it all for the glory of ONE MAN! We have always thought that the war was declared and prosecuted for the maintenance of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights"—for the rights of all American Citizens—not the "glory and aggrandizement of a single individual." But we may be mistaken in this; and, admitting that we are, let not the Hero of Orleans be sufficiently glorified!

His name has been given to every thing animate inanimate, from a pin up to a steamboat, and the dog to man who bears the Divine image! If money were his object, has he not been *profusely* rewarded! Without taking into account the thousands he received for his patriotic military services—(George Washington would receive no pecuniary compensation for his military services)—Gen. Jackson receives every year \$25,000, which, in the eight years of his Presidency, will make \$200,000!

Here is *glory and money* enough almost to satisfy Napoleon in the plenitude of his power. But the American Dictator, like the Corsican, cannot be satisfied till he has put down all rivals, and secured a principality for all his favorites. And this is to be done by exalting his deeds of valor, exhibiting his scars, and pointing to *GLORY*!

"Now in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great?
When went there by an age, since the great flood,
But it was fam'd with more than with ONE MAN!"

For our part, we are sickened with this heathenish glorification—deification—of a mass of mere common mortality. It is disgraceful to this enlightened age—it is more disgraceful to us as free Americans, but most of all as Christians, to show more devotion to one who was at best but the humble instrument, under Providence, in saving a city from captivity, than was paid, during his sojourn on earth, to Him who led captivity itself captive. O tempora! O mores!

MORE BACKING OUT!

By the comments of those twin-charlatans, "The Globe," and the "Richmond Enquirer," who have a "salve for every sore," we were prepared to see the Executive once more swallow his own spittle.

The late "PROTEST," like its forerunner the *Proclamation*, being found to contain matter which the Whigs of the country could not digest, the poor AUTOMATON compounder of that nostrum has been driven to the humiliating necessity of acknowledging that it contains ingredients that he was not aware of!

To be plain, the mail of Tuesday morning brought a document purporting to be supplemental to the *Protest*—Message to the Senate, in which the President recants part of his extraordinary claims to absolute power, and tries to acquit himself of blame by pleading that his *meaning* was misunderstood!

Now, in the name of common sense and honesty, has the President no man among his lawful counsellors who understands and can write plain English? Mr. McLane and Mr. Cass both have the deserved reputation of being good scholars and fine writers. If, then, he were desirous of being understood, why did he not get them to correct the ambiguities of his *Protest*?

The truth is, that the *Protest*, like the *Proclamation*, was put out as a *feeler*, to see how far he could go in the assumption of power. They were both, therefore, written in an ambiguous jesuitical style—one part *clearly claiming*, and another *faintly not-claiming*, unlimited power.

We consider such documents, in their best construction, a gross insult to the American People. They have been too long imposed upon by the convenient phraseology of "Judicious Tariffs," "National objects of Improvement," "A Constitutional National Bank," &c. &c.

What other President has ever been under the necessity of giving a key to unlock the mysteries of a Message! None! It was reserved for the instruments of Van Buren, Kendall, & Co., to introduce this mystical jesuitical style of addressing the People on the most important subjects that can engage their attention. It is high time, we think, to return to plain English and common honesty.

When we hear a man perpetually trumpeting his own fame, and boasting of his patriotism and valor, as General Jackson does, we are very apt to suspect that *personal glory*, not the glory or safety of his country, is his ruling passion.

Julius Caesar was certainly one of the greatest men that ever lived; he was an usurper, it is true, but he was learned, eloquent, brave, and generous. He never spoke of himself in the first person; but our Caesar is a "plain blunt man," who despises all rules. "I," says General Jackson, "have bled for my country,"—therefore I have a *right* to power. "I assume the responsibility of removing the deposits."—"I'll crush the monster, the Bank."—"I'll put down the Senate, appoint who I please to offices, and manage all the money, lands, and all other property of the United States, as I please."

Such is Andrew Jackson, who has been ridiculously called a *Second Washington*!

But, "look on that picture, and then on this."—In Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry an anecdote is related of Col. Washington, the future "Father of his Country," which places his character, while yet a comparatively young man, in such fascinating and striking contrast with the character of General Jackson, the bragging author of the "Protest," that we shall give it without abridgment. And let Heroes and their admirers both learn that modesty, as well as courage, is necessary to constitute a *true Hero*, or at least a *great man*, such as Washington was.

Talk of comparing Washington with Jackson! Poh! "Hyperion to a Satyr." But to the anecdote:

When Col. Washington had closed his career in the French and Indian war, and had become a member of the House of Burgesses, the Speaker was directed, by a vote of the House, to return their thanks to that gentleman, on behalf of the Colony, for the distinguished military services which he had rendered to his country. As soon as Col. Washington took his seat, Mr. Robinson (the Speaker), in obedience to this order, and following the impulse of his own generous and grateful heart, discharged the duty with great dignity, but with such warmth of coloring and strength of expression as entirely confounded the young hero. He rose to express his acknowledgments for the honor; but such was his trepidation and confusion, that he could not give distinct utterance to a single syllable. He blushed, stammered, and trembled, for a moment; when the Speaker relieved him, by a stroke of address that would have done honor even to Louis the 14th in his proudest and happiest moment—"Sit down, Mr. Washington," said he, with a conciliating smile, "your modesty is equal to your valor; and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess."

A few weeks ago we noticed a proposition of some of the Union-men in South Carolina to send a

deputation to the EMPEROR for assistance in subduing their rebellious rulers. We presume the prayers of the petitioners are heard and granted, as a late Tennessee paper contains the following announcement:

"It is probable that a Provisional Government will be organized, for the protection of the lives and property of those who nobly spurn the tyrannical requisitions of the test-oath and the military bill."

Having already published this 'tyrannical test-oath,' as the submission itself call it, our readers need not again be told that its provisions are just like those in the oath of office in North Carolina and most of the other States.

If the magnanimous Union Party in South Carolina had been triumphant, and prescribed an oath of allegiance to the "Tennessee Chieftain," in the true feudal form, we should have heard nothing but praise, from that quarter at least. But the Republicans, the Whigs, succeeded: they have denied allegiance to the "Military Chieftain," and forthwith their free allodial lands are to be wrested from them, and granted, we suppose, to those who will be humble vassals to the recreant Chief!

And there is to be a Provisional Government in So. Carolina, is there! We wonder who will be the lucky Proconsul over this rich province! Will it be some Verres, in the person of William B. Lewis or Amos Kendall?—or will it be some still more infamous Claudius, such as one as once found an asylum at the *Seint-Hermitage*, and subsequently made his fortune in one of the very regions where erst the Proconsuls of the "Mistress of the World" were wont to exercise acts of rapine!

MORE IDOLATRY!

The same paper from which we get the above intelligence, contains the following notice of a Book we have never seen, and hope we never shall see, as the specimen here given of it is enough to disgust us with its fulsome and impious flattery of a frail old man:

"*The Lost Virgin of the South.*—We have been politely favored with a copy of this work; and although unable, from want of time, to give it a perusal, yet the highly complimentary notices taken of it by Editors in this State and Alabama, fully sustain us in presenting it to the public as a work of considerable historical interest and information. It is a tale of battle, murder, and of bloody death, interspersed with scenes of love and matrimony, which render it highly interesting to all lovers of the romantic, in history or in real life. The following extract from the dedication, shows that the author is perfectly orthodox in his political as well as his religious sentiments: 'Notwithstanding the occasional moral and political errors in the long and very eventful life of Andrew Jackson, he ought to be, and will be, considered an extraordinary person—as one raised up by the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, to be a blessing to the American People. And we are proud to call him Brother. The generations to come shall call him blessed. And when he shall retire to the tomb, and his soul shall have been washed in the 'Blood of the Lamb,' and sublimated, he shall see God in his glory, and shine as the stars, forever and ever.'"

Being "a tale of battle, murder, and of bloody death, interspersed with scenes of love and matrimony," it is very appropriately dedicated to Gen. Jackson.

But what seems most delightful to the Reviewer of the "Tale," is the orthodoxy of the author, by which is of course meant devotion to the idol of the day.

Can any of our cotemporaries tell us who the author is? Judging from the morality of the dedication, and the quarter whence the book comes, we would guess it to be the production of the notorious Gwynn, who was thrice nominated to an office by the Dictator, and who showed his devotion by comparing his patron with the "Rock of Ages!"

"That General Jackson has been 'raised up to be a blessing to the American People,' may possibly be believed by those who have fattened upon the offices at his disposal; but we are inclined to think that the great mass of the People already consider him, like the Egyptian Monarch of old, a scourge, raised up to show the power of God. And although, like Pharaoh, he is allowed to pursue his mad career for inscrutable purposes, yet heavy will be his responsibility.

Some ten years ago a prophet appeared in the Capital of Virginia, who foretold that Gen. Jackson's election would be "a curse to the country." The prediction has been literally fulfilled; but, wonderful to relate, the apostate prophet is now one of the high-priests who daily offer up the incense of praise to the "curse."

When and how will this idolatry terminate!

Our North Carolina Editor, devoted to Jackson and Van Buren, finds much fault with the conduct of the Davidson Grand Jury, in presenting Gen. Jackson. He calls it a "ridiculous, futile measure."

That it will be futile to put an immediate stop to the career of Executive usurpation, we have not the least doubt; nor do we doubt that it may afford amusement to the Kitchen Cabinet, and the whole party, who are in the habit of laughing at the calamities of the People, and treating their remonstrances and petitions with contemptuous ridicule.

It is related, of the most remorseless and despicable of Roman tyrants, that, from sheer wantonness, he caused the city to be fired at several points simultaneously, and, during the conflagration, sat on an eminence, exulting at the scene, and playing upon his harp!

Our "old Roman," on his lofty eminence, hears the cries of the People from all quarters, but persists in his mad experiment with a spirit worthy of Nero. But that we might be charged with *high treason*, we would remind our oppressor of the ignominious death which the injured Romans prepared for their tyrant, and which he only escaped by taking his own life.

If the People of the United States feel as Freemen ought, they will not be deterred, either by ridicule or threats, from expressing their opinions; and, what is more, if they deserve to remain free, they will speak in a voice not to be misunderstood.

We suppose the Juries of Rowan and Cabarrus will come in for a share of *Royal ridicule*, and be consigned to the fate of the Burke remonstrants. Nevertheless, we trust they will all survive long enough to see the high places of the country filled by men; yes, we say by MEN—

"For all are not men, who bear the human form."

What can keep such men as Louis McLane and Lewis Cass about the person of the King?

The former first attracted our youthful admiration by the able and gallant defence he made of the Rights of the States, and especially of the South, on the great Missouri Question. Ever since then we have entertained a high regard for him; and, though differing with him on some occasions, we have never yet doubted of his integrity of purpose.

Of Mr. Cass we know less, as he has been not so immediately and so long before the public eye. But he too as yet enjoys a spotless character.

If these gentlemen could be of any service in the Cabinet, by restraining His Majesty, it would be a duty they owe their Country to remain there. But it has

long been known that their counsels are disregarded, set aside for those of Kendall & Co. As they cannot serve their country, then, in their present positions, do they not owe it to their own characters to withdraw, and not give cause to be suspected of participating in the mad councils which are precipitating the country to ruin!

"When vice prevails, and wicked men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station."

AN UNKIND CUT!

The "Lynchburg Virginian," in noticing the demonstrations in this State against the Administration of the General Government, somewhat sneeringly remarks, "Old Rip is waking up."

He is right—Old Rip is waking up; and we should not be surprised yet to find him ahead of the "Old Dominion," in the present contest for principle. We feel confident that, if the elections in North Carolina were to take place now, and turn upon the measures of the Administration, we would show even a more thorough reformation than Virginia will exhibit. Still we hope that the "Virginian," the "Whig," and the other able free papers of that State, have been successful against the old apostate of Richmond.

We think it rather impolitic and unkind in the "Virginian," especially at this time, to taunt "Old Rip" with his efforts to throw off lethargy. It will be time enough for the good People of the "Ancient Commonwealth" to talk big, when they shall have recovered from the influence of the soporific drugs administered by the Magician of Kinderhook.

May they speedily have such cause to exult! Then we will cheerfully join in ascribing to them the grazie due to victors in so noble a struggle.

MORE BROKEN BANKS!

The letter from our Washington Correspondent, published below, confirms the report of the failure of four Banks in the little ten-mile-square District of Columbia.

Thus has the folly and wickedness of the KING'S political experiment upon the credit of the country been demonstrated under his very eyes! One of these broken Banks is a "Pet," a depository of the public money, and the Government has lost, it is said, \$30,000 by its failure!

Will the men who were sent to Washington as Representatives of the People, and guardians of the People's rights, persist in their idolatry until they shall have sacrificed every thing dear to Freemen, to gratify the insatiable ambition and revenge of a Despot? We have too much reason to believe they will. Our Autocrat has issued the decree that the public money shall not be restored to the place where the law ordered it to be deposited; and his trusty subjects tell him, Thon, O King, hast made a decree—stick to it, and we will adhere to thee, though commerce, credit, and the Constitution itself, should be the victims!

BANK OF THE STATE.

A meeting of the Stockholders in the above institution is called, to be held in Raleigh on the 23d instant, for the purpose of entering into the necessary preliminary arrangements for commencing the operations of the Bank. This is cheering information.

Our "Pinckney Whig," published at Yorkville, S. C., and heretofore conducted by N. M. Foulkes, Esq., will in future be under the Editorial charge of Nelson H. Munger, Esq.

We have received the first No. of a paper called the "Danville Observer," published at Danville, Va., by Mess. Jackson & Richardson. It is a very respectable looking paper, and we are sorry the Editors avow their partiality for the "powers that be," manage the admitted stretches those powers have made. But, *de gustibus non disputandum*. We wish them good success, except in supporting the present dangerous Administration of the General Government.

Two Communications on the subject of Temperance, and an Obituary notice, are on hand, but have been unavoidably crowded out this week: they shall receive attention in our next.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 16th, 1834.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

DEAR SIR: The Debate in both Houses of Congress, upon the deposit question, has ceased, for the present at least. In the House of Representatives, it has been cut off by enforcing, a second time, the Gag Law, now as familiar to the Regency party in the House of Representatives, as any other word in their political vocabulary. It has become a common household word, which they understand the force of much better than they do the principles of sound logic or political economy. On this occasion, the *Previous Question* answered a double purpose. It suppressed the freedom of debate, always odious to the advocates of power, and it presented a false issue to be decided. The true issue before the Country and the House was, the sufficiency of the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for removing the public money from the Bank of the United States, where it had been placed by law. By the *Previous Question*, the majority, who were determined to sustain the Executive will, whatever it might be, carefully and adroitly avoided that question. But it is a mere technical evasion. In substance, they have sanctioned and approved this improper seizure of the public money, by which the power of the purse and the sword have been concentrated in the hands of the Executive Department—a union which, if acquiesced in by the people, must, at some future day, prove fatal to the liberties of this country.

But we need not speak of future or remote consequences. We are realizing, with a vengeance, the disastrous effects of this ruinous experiment upon the currency of the country. The evil is at hand, and is seen and felt all around us. For some time, we heard of its ravages like the roarings of distant thunder. Cries of distress reached us from every quarter of the Union, imploring Congress to avert the approaching storm, by retracing the steps of the Government, and to restore the country to its former unexampled happiness and prosperity. The Representatives of the People were deaf to the voice of warning and complaint. At length the threatened storm has burst upon their own heads. On Friday the Bank of Washington failed. On Saturday the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown likewise went by the board. The Bank of Alexandria followed suit. And on yesterday (Tuesday) the Patriotic Bank of this city sunk under the general distrust and want of confidence which have been created by this fatal experiment. I have never witnessed so gloomy a picture as is now exhibited in this District. These disasters tread so close upon the heels of each other, that people of all classes are astounded and dismayed. No one can say that the money which he holds in his pocket to-day, will be worth any thing to-morrow. Even the men who have advised, and now support, the measures which have produced this sad state of things—the authors of this tragic scene—have lost confidence in their own Pet Banks to which they have confided the public money. If members of Congress who have supported this measure were compelled to receive their pay in the depreciated currency which their own folly has produced, it would

be astonishing to their own lips the poisoned chalice of which they have made others drink to the very dregs. It was truly distressing to witness the crowd that surrounded the doors of these broken Banks. People of all classes had flocked there to ascertain their loss. Merchants, farmers, mechanics, common laborers, widows, and orphans, made up this melancholy group of misery and distress.

One of these Banks was a Deposit Bank, and held a large amount of the public money. These are the fruits of removing the public money from the Bank of the United States, where it was known to be safe. I wish I could believe it would be the only fruits. In my opinion, this is only the beginning of evils.

You will perceive the Regency party in the city of New York have received a tremendous shock. Indeed it may be considered a defeat. Last fall they had a majority of more than six thousand votes; they now have lost the city council, and were able to carry the election of Mayor by a majority of less than two hundred! Such another victory would ruin them. On Monday, in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Clay had the cruelty to compliment Mr. Van Buren upon the result of this election. It was a very silly thing, but done with grace. The election for Members of Congress comes on in the fall. The opinion here is, that the Van Buren party are destined to a complete overthrow in that State. If beaten at home, they must be beaten every where. Recent intelligence from Virginia is very cheering. That Commonwealth will undoubtedly sustain the patriotic stand taken by her Legislature last winter, against the usurpation of Executive power. Much as she is opposed to the Bank of the U. States, she will not consent to see the Constitution and the laws trampled in the dust, that it may be prematurely crushed. All the patronage of this Government, and the immense popularity of Genl. Jackson, have been brought to bear upon her elections in vain. She will not consent to be hatched to the car of New York. In all portions of the Union, the changes against the Administration are very great. I am not surprised at these changes, but I marvel very much that the Administration, seeing them, does not change the measures which have produced them. The President, under the influence of designing men and base sycophants, seems to be infatuated. He declares his determination to persevere, if every Bank in the Union fails! "Perish credit, perish commerce," rather than restore the public money to its legal custody!

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CABARRUS COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT,
April Session, 1834.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Grand Jury of Cabarrus County, having discharged the duties devolved upon us, cannot, in justice to ourselves, separate without expressing our opinions upon the present state of Public Affairs.

We believe that the present condition of our country, and its pecuniary embarrassments, have been produced by the unwarranted act of the Executive, in removing the public funds from the Bank of the U. States.

We believe that, in doing so, he has acted in derogation of the Constitution and of Law; and, entertaining such opinions, we fearlessly express them.

We disapprove, in decided terms, of the conduct of the Executive in relation to the removal of the public funds; and we likewise disapprove of the conduct of such of our public men as have been and still are supporting him in his lawless and pernicious war against the Bank of the United States.

We respectfully request the Editors in Salisbury and Charlotte to insert the foregoing in their respective papers, and forward the same to our Representative the Hon. H. W. Connor, and to our Senators.

SAMUEL MORRISON, Foreman;
GEORGE MILLER, ROBT. PURVANCE,
MICHAEL STOUGH, WALTER BELL,
JOHN LYTKER, WILLIAM WHITE,
NATHAN PHILIPS, SOLOMON BOST,
CHAS. HAGLER, ALEX. MCARTY,
W. S. MCLELLAN, JAMES S. WHITE.

[Our friends in Cabarrus will excuse us for not publishing the foregoing last week, when they are informed that we were not furnished with a copy. This is the second time, within three months, that the private mail from Cabarrus has miscarried, as to our part of it.—Ed. West. Car.]

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings
IN RELATION TO THE PROTEST.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1834.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States, under the title of a Protest against the adoption of Mr. Clay's resolution on his usurpation of power, declaring the measure of introducing, considering, and adopting that resolution, wholly unconstitutional; declaring it to be the independent and unconditional right of the President, vested in him by the Constitution, to remove from office all officers subject to executive appointment, except judges; and asserting his independent and unlimited custody over the public money, to be managed and controlled at his will beyond the concurrence or the reach of Congress, except when express appropriations are made; which power over the public purse he claimed as directly and expressly derived from the Constitution. To these powers he added, in most explicit terms, the right of the President to act as a dispenser of the law and Constitution.

The message was read, and occupied an hour and a quarter in reading.

Mr. Poindexter moved that this paper, signed by Andrew Jackson, be not received.

A vigorous and animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Poindexter, Sprague, Frelinghuysen, Benton, Southard, and King of Alabama, took part, and which continued till near five o'clock.

Mr. Leigh said he felt that the occasion was too solemn for him to venture, with the indignant feelings which the extraordinary document had aroused, on its discussion. He wished to treat it with that calm solemnity which the occasion demanded—which became the dignity of the station he occupied as a Senator of one of the sovereign members of the confederacy; and which he felt it would be difficult to observe under the exasperated indignation which such a proceeding had excited in his breast. He therefore moved that the Senate should adjourn, that these feelings might be calmed.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1834.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the motion not to receive the message of the President of the United States on the subject of the resolution of the Senate of the 28th ult; when Mr. Leigh addressed the Senate for about two hours. He had (in reply to Mr. King of Alabama, who had claimed for the President the right of adjusting the Tariff question) just incidentally paid a compliment to Mr. Clay and Mr. Linn, for the agency they had in compromising the Tariff question at the last session, when he was interrupted by loud plaudits in the gallery.

The Vice President suspended the discussion, and ordered the galleries to be cleared.

While the Sergeant-at-Arms was in the act of clearing the galleries, the advice was repeated.

Mr. Benton moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to take into custody the persons who disturbed the Senate.

This caused some debate as to its propriety; and before the question could be settled, the galleries were cleared, and the motion withdrawn.

Mr. Leigh then resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Ewing then obtained the floor, but, forbearing to proceed with the discussion at so late an hour, yielded the floor for the present, and Mr. Wilkins moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

This motion was resisted by Mr. Clayton, on the ground that it did not become the Senate to transact any other Executive business until the present debate should have terminated, and the communication of the President be disposed of.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Sprague followed on the same side, and Mr. Wilkins explained that his only object was to consider a treaty which would require ratification in a few days. He subsequently withdrew his motion.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wise, of Virginia, asked leave to introduce the following resolutions, in relation to the powers claimed in the Protest:

Resolved, That the custody and control of the moneys of the United States, not appropriated by law, are, by the Constitution, placed under the order and direction of the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That no change of the Constitution of the United States is necessary to authorize the Congress of the United States to entrust the custody of the public money, not appropriated by law, whenever or howsoever obtained, to other agency than that of the Executive Department, and that the custody of the public money shall, as necessarily, under the Constitution, be entrusted to the Executive Department.

Resolved, That Congress can take out of the hands of the Executive Department the custody of the public property, without an assumption of Executive power, or a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution, by the repeal and enactment of such laws as may be necessary to that end.

Objection being made, Mr. Wise moved to suspend the Rules of the House, and asked the yeas and nays.

After much desultory conversation, and an unsuccessful attempt to adjourn, (lost by four votes), the yeas and nays were taken on suspending the Rules of the House, and were as follows, viz: Yeas 103—Nays 93.

Two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative, the Rules were not suspended.

Mr. Wise then gave notice that he should renew the same motion every day until leave should be given to introduce the resolutions.

Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, then asked for a suspension of the Rules, to enable him to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue, has not assumed "upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws," but that he has acted in conformity to both.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, in a late resolution passed by that body, in the words following, to wit: "Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both," have, by that resolution, not with a view to legislative action, but as a solemn censure on the President, infringed upon the rightful and legitimate powers and prerogatives of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That Congress have the power, by law, to select the places of depositing the public money and providing for its safe keeping.

The resolutions having been read, a very strong sensation against them was evinced by a large portion of the House; when

Mr. Peyton withdrew them; but gave notice that he should continue to offer them whenever those of Mr. Wise were offered to the House.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wise asked the consent of the House to offer, in a modified form, the resolutions he had desired to offer yesterday.

Objection being made, a vote was taken to suspend the Rules; and it was decided in the negative, —Yeas 99, Nays 91.

Mr. Peyton also made an unsuccessful attempt to introduce the resolutions offered by him on the previous day. The vote was, Yeas 95, Nays 98.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1834.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, calling itself explanatory of the "Protest" of Thursday last; which supplementary message was read, and proved to be a concession that Congress might designate where the Executive should keep the treasure of the country.

Mr. Poindexter said he would make the same motion in regard to this supplementary Message, that he had made in regard to the original Message, that it should not be received by the Senate.

He afterwards moved to lay this motion on the table, which was done, and he presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President, in transmitting the paper which he did to the Senate on the 17th instant, which he requested to be placed on its journals as an executive protest against the resolutions passed by the Senate, made a communication not authorized by the Constitution, nor warranted by that mutual interchange of communications which the discharge of official duties renders necessary and proper between the Legislative and the Executive Departments of the Government.

Resolved, That the President, in the paper above referred to, assumes powers in relation to the Senate not authorized by the Constitution, and calculated, in its consequences, to destroy that harmony which ought to exist between the co-ordinate departments of the General Government; to interfere with the Senate in the discharge of its duties; to degrade it in the public opinion; and, finally, to destroy its independence, by subjecting its rights and duties to the determination and caprice of the Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That the communication of a paper of such a character, with the declaration that accompanied it, is a plain and open breach of constitutional rights and privileges of the Senate; and that it cannot be received by the body, without the surrender of the just powers confided to it by the Constitution, in trust, to secure the liberty, and promote the prosperity, of these States; and which the members are bound to maintain under the sacred obligation of an oath.

Resolved, therefore, That the papers be not received by the Senate.

Mr. Poindexter moved, after the resolutions were read, that they should be printed for the use of the Senate.

A long and interesting discussion took place upon this motion, and the Senate eventually adjourned without coming to a subject.

Mr. Ewing addressed the Senate in relation to the protest.

Mr. Forsyth moved that the Senate should suspend the Rules, and consider the yeas and nays on the motion.

This was objected to, on the ground that a Rule of the Senate required that every motion to amend a written proposition, should be submitted in writing.

Mr. Forsyth then sent to the Chair the originals of the documents; which the Chair (Mr. King, of Ala.) decided to be a compliance with the rule.

Mr. Calhoun took an appeal against this decision; but before the question could be brought to a test, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the resolutions offered by Mr. Wise and Mr. Peyton were received; and both of those gentlemen advocated their respective resolutions, at considerable length.

A motion was finally made to lay the resolutions on the table, which prevailed; and so they rest for the present, so far as the House is concerned.

The Central Committee on Internal Improvements, will hold an adjourned meeting, in this City, on the 23d of May, and will be gratified to receive Communications from the County Committees.—*Raleigh Register.*

EXCELLENT!

The New York Evening Star says:

"Preston and McDuffie, by the force and power of eloquence, are making the Philadelphians nullifiers. How strange things work in this world! Col. Drayton ran away from the Charleston nullifiers, and took refuge in Philadelphia. To escape contagion, he will probably move to New York; and here he may find the State Rights disorder quite the go."

By Friday Morning's Mail.

The Richmond Whig, of the 26th of April, contains a recapitulation of the votes officially received from sixty-one Counties of Virginia, which show the result of the recent elections, thus far, to be as follows: Opposed to the Administration, 49—In favor of the Administration, 34. The Counties yet to be heard from are considered decidedly opposed to the "powers that be;" so that the Old Dominion may be set down as completely disenthralled! Hurra for Freedom!

In Philadelphia, sixty thousand Freemen attended the celebration got up in honor of the victory of the Whigs in New York. In Boston, a salute of one hundred guns was fired on the receipt of the same intelligence from New York. In the City of New York, an immense number attended a fête given in honor of the same event. Alas for Despotism!—Hurra for Our Country!!

In Baltimore, a Public Meeting has been held, consisting of from 7,000 to 10,000 Freemen, who passed very strong resolutions denying the recent extraordinary claims of our PROTECTOR to unlimited power. So goes the good cause!

The Girard Bank of Philadelphia has voluntarily refused to receive any more deposits of the public money! This is creditable to the stockholders in that institution, and worthy the name of the able financier whose name it bears.

The nomination of John H. Eaton, as Governor of Florida, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Our Mail papers speak of the Davidson Co. Protestants in terms of high commendation.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Salisbury on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. John C. Becher, Mr. JACOB F. SIEWERS to Miss MATHILDA WINKLER.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. JAMES A. KENNEDY, in the 53rd year of his age. In Mecklenburg county, on the 6th ult., Mr. JAMES MOORE, aged 63 years.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON:

April 12. Schr. Darius, L. F. Baker, from Baltimore.

13. Schr. Frances Withers, Baskley, from Washington, N. C.

April 17. Schr. Gazette, Joyce, from Charleston.

20. Brig. Para, Reed, from Norfolk.

21. Brig. Cumberland, Darling, from N. York.

Schr. Amelia, Baskley, from N. York; Brig. Osage, St. John, from N. York; Schr. Kettell & Son, from Philadelphia; Schr. Ward, Allen, from Charleston.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

April 18. Steamer Harriet, with Dr. G. W. Dismorey & McElroy, McElroy & Dismorey, Foster & Cowan, J. E. Fry, of the Interior.

April 20. Steamer Harriet, with Dr. G. W. Dismorey, Walker, with Dr. G. W. Dismorey, &c., for J. E. Fry, of the Interior.

Smith, Underwood, Marsh, & Co., for J. E. Fry, of the Interior.

Allen & Kendall, W. H. Strong, E. E. Strong, &c., for J. E. Fry, of the Interior.

vin Hogg, Thompson & Smith, E. E. Strong, &c., for J. E. Fry, of the Interior.

From Charleston.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

March 14. Since our report last week, the cotton market has continued depressed, and the prices then quoted are no longer obtainable; we venture to quote 3d per lb. on Bowed, Alabama, and Orleans; 3d per lb. on Brazil, and 1d on the Island. Speculations 200 American, and 200 Brazil, and 700 Brazil. The imports of cotton to the 11th of March 1834 to the 11th of March 1834, 610 Bowed 8d to 10d; 200 American 20d to 25d; 200 Brazil 10d to 12d.

BRANDY.

Brandy, apple, 30s.

10; Butter, 10s. 00.

9 00; Coffee, 10s. 00.

Flour, (scarce) 10s. 00.

Nails, 5s. 10; Oats, 3s. 00.

10s. 12; do. 10s. 12.

low, 9s. 10; Tobacco, 2s. 00.

01 00; Whiskey, 40s. 00.

CHEESE.

Bacon, 10s. 10; Cheese, 10s. 10.

Coffee, 14s. 15; Flour, 10s. 10.

Flaxseed, 10s. 10; Mackerel, 20s. 10.

Molasses, 40s. 00; Oil, 10s. 10.

9s. 10; do. 10s. 10.

bushel, 75s. 00.

01 00.

Now's the Time!

Cash or Produce!!

MURPHY & MOSS
ARE JUST RECEIVING FROM NEW-YORK
AND PHILADELPHIA, A

General and Entire New Stock

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which have been selected with great care and at-
tention, and bought from the latest styles for the

SPRING OF 1884.—CONSISTING OF

FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, AND BONNETS,

DRUGS, COMBS, SADDLES,

BOOKS AND PAPER, COTTON CARDS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

They would invite their friends and the Pub-
lic to call and see for themselves.

N. B.—Recollect, and be sure to call where the
Sign says

**NEW CHEAP
CASH STORE.**

M. & M. feel grateful for past patronage, and
hope, by their attention to business, to merit a con-
tinuance of those favors heretofore bestowed upon
them by their customers and friends.
Salisbury, April 19, 1884.—4t



IN FAYETTEVILLE.

**Large Sale of Dry-Goods,
AT AUCTION.**

On Tuesday, the 6th day of May,
At the Auction Store of Williams & Co., in Fay-
etteville, WILL BE SOLD, an exten-
sive Assortment of

**British, French, and American
Dry-Goods,**

consisting of

Cloths, Battinettes, 3-4 Bombazines, Brochelles,
Princettes, Drillings, Rowan Khaymores,
Stormonts, 3-4 Red Ticks, Fringed Muslins,
Vestings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Flats and Square Jaconets, Field Muslins,
Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Cotton Balls,
Palmotte Hosiery, Book Muslins, Irish Linens,
Pearl Buttons, Coat and Vest Buttons,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Fur Hats,
Bleached Shirtings, Garniture Ribbons,
Sartnet Silks, Sash-cord, Col'd Gro-de-Naps,
Black Satin Lavantines, Black Lavantines,
Lavantine Handkerchiefs, Foulard Silk Hdkfs.
Crape Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 3-4 ditto ditto,
Matt Rugs,
Carpeting, &c. a beautiful article.

With many other articles too tedious to enu-
merate. This being an extensive sale of new and de-
sirable Goods, we think it will be an object for
Merchants from the interior to attend.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. Auctioneers.

April 26, 1884. 2w



P. J. SPARROW

Proprietor to Publish in Salisbury, N. C.

A Monthly Magazine,

UNDER THE TITLE OF

The Family Assistant.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to
the dissemination of useful and GENERAL LITERATURE.
It is intended to assist Parents in the difficult
and important task of educating their families.
The Editor has two very interesting associations under
his charge—a Bible Class and a General-Knowledge
Class—each of which he prepares written questions,
and for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should
the proposed magazine go into operation, those questions
and answers will be published in it. It will be the en-
deavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication
as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with
such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will
appear only once a month, such one who takes it, may
find time to read it.—The articles shall, in general, be
short. Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelli-
gence—social as well as religious—as shall be deem-
ed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended
to make The Family Assistant minister profit and
amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summer
noons.

1. It will be issued on the 15th of every month—and
will contain sixteen important Original Pages, in double
columns, printed on a neat and legible type, and on a
very superior paper.

2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and
Fifty Cents per Annum in Advance, and Two Dollars if not
paid until the expiration of the year.

3. No subscription will be received for a shorter
period than one year; and no return advertisement will
be inserted except at the Publisher's discretion.

4. For the publication will commence on the 15th
of April, provided a competent number of subscribers
can be obtained; and for friends who may hold sub-
scriptions, are requested to forward them on by the
15th of April.

P. J. SPARROW.

Attention, Rowan Troopers!
YOU are ordered to PARADE, in the Town of Sa-
lisbury, on Thursday the 29th day of May next, at
10 o'clock, for Drill.

By Order of the Captain:
JAMES OWENS, O. S.

Salisbury, April 26, 1884. 4t

Head-Quarters,
Salisbury, 24th April, 1884.

THE OFFICERS composing the 68d Re-
giment of ROWAN MILITIA, are or-
dered to PARADE, in the Town of Salis-
bury, on Friday the 30th day of May next,
at 11 o'clock, with muskets, for Drill.

By Order of
S. LEMLY, Col. Com'dt.
B. CHARGE, Adjutant.
Salisbury, April 26, 1884. 4t

Episcopal Convention.

THE Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Pro-
testant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of
North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church,
Washington, commencing on the first Wednesday
in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW,
April 5, 1884.—4dm Secretary.

**SELLING OFF
At Cost!**

S. LEMLY & SON,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BU-
SINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Missis-
sippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to
inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell off

THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,

CUTLERY, CROCKERY,

AND

ALL other ARTICLES

generally kept on hand by

Merchants in this part of the country,

At Cost, for Cash!

Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New,

the whole having been purchased within the last
twelve months.

They respectfully invite their friends and
customers, as well as the public in general, to call
and examine the goods, as they are determined to
give bargains such as they feel confident will give
satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.

Salisbury, March 15, 1884.—4t

INFORMATION,

WHICH SOMEBODY WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE,

IS WANTED!

ABOUT ten years ago there lived in the Tenth
Congressional District a REVOLUTIONARY
SOLDIER, by the name of **Fawcet**, or **For-**
rest, or something of the kind.—If he has any
heirs living, they may probably be put in a way to
get a small sum of money, by applying to the Editor
of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, March 15, 1884. 4t

Land to be Sold,

FOR TAXES.

THE following Tracts of LAND, or so much of

each as will satisfy the Tax due thereon, WILL

BE SOLD, at the Courthouse in Salisbury,

On Monday the 19th of May next.

—NAMES—

24 Lots in the Town of Salisbury, given in by

Samuel H. Pearson.

1 Lot in the Town of Salisbury, given in by

Sarah Yarbrough.

295 Acres belonging to the Estate of the widow

Creson, deceased.

233 Acres given in by Allen Crowell.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Edward

Sheppard, deceased.

1000 Acres belonging to the Estate of Richard

Parker, deceased.

500 Acres given in by Nicholas Rymor.

16 Acres belonging to Thomas Biles, given in

by Daniel Biles.

67 Acres belonging to Rebecca Cook, given in

by Thomas Cook.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Elizabeth

Foster, deceased.

116 Acres belonging to Jacob Bostin of Iredell

County.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of John Dic-

key, deceased.

125 Acres given in by Manchester Johnston.

254 Acres given in by Daniel Murph.

106 Acres given in by William Rainy.

22 Acres belonging to the heirs of Jno. Swink.

300 Acres given in by John Etchison, Guardian

of the heirs of John Etchison, deceased.

This Tract of Land lies in the Forks of

the Yadkin, and adjoins the lands of Sa-
muel Smith and others.

F. SLATER, Sheriff.

Salisbury, April 5, 1884.—7t [90c]

State of North Carolina—Rowan County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1884.

John Gibson,

vs. **Attachment—levied on Land.**

Jacob Pachel.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the
Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Or-
dered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks,
in the Western Carolinian, that the Defendant appear
at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be
held for the County of Rowan, at the Courthouse in
Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and
there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be
taken by default, according to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John Gibson, Clerk of our said Court, at Of-
fice, the third Monday of February, 1884, and in the
5th year of our Independence.

JOHN GILES.

BOOK-STORE In Statesville.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and the public that he HAS REMOVED his
valuable Stock of BOOKS from Charlotte TO
STATESVILLE. He expects to receive, in the
course of three or four weeks, a large supply of
new and interesting Books, from Phila-
delphia. It will be his object to keep constantly
on hand a good assortment of such BOOKS and
STATIONERY articles as are in demand in this
section of our State.

Believing that a well-conducted Book-Store pro-
mises to be highly useful to the cause of patri-
otism, of learning, and of Religion, and being will-
ing to sell his Books at low prices for Cash, or a
short credit, he flatters himself that he shall re-
ceive encouragement from an enlightened commu-
nity. He invites all who feel an interest in his es-
tablishment to call and examine for themselves.

DANIEL GOULD.

Statesville, March 29, 1884. 6t

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-
HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF

LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing

Travellers that he keeps a House of Enter-
tainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street,
Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best
fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His
House being capacious, and attended by servants
who are industrious and zealous to please, Trav-
ellers can always be accommodated with GOOD
BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but
not the least important consideration, HORSES
will always receive such attention, in the Stable
of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with in-
creased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of

Accommodation Stages

Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SA-
LISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thurs-
day, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on
the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by
entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and
there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexing-
ton, can have their choice, at the latter place, be-
tween the Piedmont Line and the one which runs
by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1884. 1y

Travellers

GOING NORTH OR EAST,

BY TAKING

Pecks & Wellford's Stage,

AT SALISBURY, (N. C.)

(17 miles S. of Lexington.)

Will now arrive in Fredericksburg, (Va.) at 9 A.

M. on the FOURTH DAY from Lexington, in
time for the Steamboat to Washington;

sleeping the SAME NIGHT, in BALTIMORE

—making

FOUR DAYS ONLY,

From Lexington, (N. C.) to Baltimore.

Compare this with the speed of any other
Line whatever.

PECKS & WELLFORD,

Proprietors of the old S.W. or Middle

Route Line of Stages.

Fredericksburg, March 27, 1884.

N.B. Travellers from any point South of Salis-
bury, wishing to take this Line, should be careful
to enter to Salisbury only.

P. & W.'s Stage leaves Salisbury immediately
after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the
South, viz. every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and
FRIDAY evening.

Fare as low as by any other route. P. & W.

April 5, 1884. 2m

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every

Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance,

and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after
the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time
than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a
wish to discontinue, at least one month before the ex-
piration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a
new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to
the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and
transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall
have the paper during the continuance of their sub-
scription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and cor-
rectly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion,

and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance: but where an ad-
vertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will
be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentle-
men, who desire constantly to appear before the
public, in advertising columns, will be received as
yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will
be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed
to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Labels, Cards, Circulars, &c.

AT SHORT NOTICE, AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

JOHN BEARD, JR.

Salisbury, February 15, 1884. 4t

The Farmers' HOTEL.

THE Subscriber, being grateful for the flattering
and increasing patronage he has heretofore re-
ceived, informs his customers and the public that
he is prepared to accommodate them AS WELL,
and a little CHEAPER than any other Tavern
in the place.

His Table and Stables shall at all times be
supplied with the very best the market affords.
He has experienced and attentive Outlets, and
will spare no pains himself to render their stay
agreeable.

JOHN JONES.

Salisbury, April 12, 1884. 4t

New Tailor's Shop

In Concord, No. Ca.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and
the public in general, that he has REMOVED
TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in
which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its va-
rious branches will be executed in the most fash-
ionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters
himself that his skill in the business, and his con-
stant personal attention in his establishment, will
enable him to redeem all pledges made to those
who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regu-
larly both from New York and Philadelphia, and
works by the most approved systems. Cutting
out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly
attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will
be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. He is determined to do work in a style su-
perior to any done in this part of the country, and
ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Concord, March 29, 1884. 6m

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the

latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and

Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his em-
ploy a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is

prepared to cut and make work in a style superior
to any done in this part of the country, and always
warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will
be punctually attended to according to order; and
all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the
shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand,
a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly
opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable
Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared
to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade
who may desire to be more perfect in their busi-
ness; and, from his belief that he is fully capable
of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all
who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1884.—1y **B. FRALEY.**

**Coach and Carriage Making,
AND REPAIRING.**

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver,

Coach and Carriage-Makers,

Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they

have entered into Co-Partnership for the pur-
pose of carrying on the above business in
all its varieties, and that they have,

for that purpose, taken the shop

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOBS,

On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail.

They have on hand a good supply of the
best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber,
and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES,

CARRIAGES,

Carry-alls, Gigs,

SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this
section of country for neatness, durability, and cheap-
ness.

For the benefit of Travellers and Stage-
Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRI-
AGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary
to put those vehicles in the most complete order;
and every description of REPAIRING will be
done at the shortest notice and on the lowest pos-
sible terms.

The Blacksmithing Business

The Subscribers have attached to their Car-
riage-Manufactory, a BLACKSMITH-SHOP, in
which they employ none but first-rate workmen
and the very best materials—which enables them
to assure their friends and the public that all work
done by them, in this line also, will be of superior
quality, and as low-priced as any other executed
in this section of country.

* * The Subscribers deem it hardly necessary
to say that they will be thankful for a portion of
the public favor; and they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business, and moderate charges, to merit
the patronage of all who may wish to purchase
articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their
line.

JOHN W. RAINEY,

PHILIP J. F. SHAVER.

Salisbury, February 15, 1884. 4t